weapons became toxic only when they are fired. Hence these can be stored for a long period. Alas that protests against India are neither ethical nor innocent as they claim to be.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1989—Contd.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): Madam Deputy Chairman, employees' state insurance scheme a very important employees' security scheme, and this Bill have been brought on the basis of certain recommendations and reviews undertaken by certain Committees constituted during the last—what shall I say —more than a decade. The first Sub-Committee was constituted in 1975 to review the functioning of this scheme. Another Committee was set up in 1978 and the third Committee was set up in 1981. All these three Committees had gone into the functioning of this scheme during the last 10 years. Now it is claimed that this Bill has been brought forward taking into account those recommendantions. Madam, the last recommendation came in 1981 and the Bill has been brought forward in 1989. Obviously, you can appreciate that during the last 8 years some further revelations, some further experiences must have been gleaned but there has not been any attempt to review the functioning of this scheme in the last 10 years and to bring forward a comprehensive Bill for taking care of the flaws or irregularities or deficiencies which this scheme has been sufferring from. Though this Bill incorporates certain amendments, still it suffers from certain serious flaws which should be taken care of. And that is why, Madam, I moved the amendment to refer this Bill to a Select Committee so that the Members of Parliament in consultation and interaction with the beneficiary organisations, employers' organisations, the State Governments and the Central Government could come with certain specific suggestions.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): In that case, whatever good is there in this Bill will be delayed further. Do you want that?

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH (Gujarat): Yes, whatever good measures the Government is bringing will be delayed.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: It is not delayed. If you consider the Select Committee system, in the Parliamentary form of government it was never considered as a delaying or dialotory system, though in course of time it has become one. In fact, the Select Committee system in a parliamentary democracy was designed to enable the Members of Parliament to conduct in-depth study into the matter and come up with a report in the next session. That is why.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dipen Ghosh, how much time will you take?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: About ten minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In that case, shall we adjourn and you can continue after lunch?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: (Jammu and Kashmir): Yes we can adjourn and he can continue after lunch.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty two minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock. The Vice-Chairman (Shri Mirza Irshad Baig in the chair).

THE BUDGET (KARNATAKA) 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTERY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (in

[Shri B. K. Gadhvi]

English and Hindi) of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of Karnataka for the Year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3085-A/89]

EMPLLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1989—Contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHAD BAIG): Mr. Dipen Ghosh.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, first of all, let me convey my thank and congratulation to you because, after your becoming a Vice-Chairman on the panel, this is my maiden speech. This is my maiden speech during your Vice-Chairman and so, I think I would not be disturbed.

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH (Gujarat): So, if he asks for five minutes, give him ten minutes.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: This is my maiden speech while he is in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHAD BAIG): You were not here.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I was here but I had no oppportunity to speak when you were in the Chair.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, while resuming my suggestion about referring the Bill to a Select Committee, I would like to point out one more thing. Actually, the Ministry of Labour had taken Seven Years to consider the recommendations made by the Committee which was set up in 1981 and which submitted its reports in 1982. Earlier to that Committee there was another Committee which was set up in 1975 and which submitted its reports in 1978. Between 1978 and 1981 the Government had considered the recommendations but brought certain amendments though those amendments were not comprehensive. In the meantime the Government set up another committee, and that committee submitted its report in 1982. Seven years have elapsed. It may be seven years each. However, in these 7 years they have been considering these recommendations and they have brought an amending Bill. The Bill itself contains certain good suggestions, good proposals, for amending the major Act. But at the same time, the Bill suffers from certain serious flaws, some retrograde suggestions and therefore I think this should be referred to a Select Committee—even a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, because the Lok Sabha election is round the corner. A Rajya Sabha Select Committee can have an in depth study and make its report by the next session. In that case the Members of Parliament will have the opportunity to go deeper into the issue and make their suggestions, because the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is a very important social security scheme. While giving benefits to the workers in the organised sector and non-seasonal workers, since the Act was passed, our people and the working class have undergone a sort of experience which is not very happy in general, because if you go to any worker's quarter if you go to any factory area, if you talk to any individual worker and group of workers or their associations or unions, you will find how critical they are of the managing of this scheme. There are two aspects. One is controlled by the Central Government and the other medical scheme is controlled by the State Governments. There are contributions made by employers and the workers for the maintenance and running of the scheme. State Governments also incur expenditure and pay something. But the Central Government does not pay anything to the fund for the benefits under this scheme to the workers. But the Central Government is managing. The Central Government is controlling. The Central Government is suggesting certain amendment to the Act but the Central Government pays nothing for the benefits to be extended to the workers under this Act.

So, this position needs to be rectified. The Centre's involvement in financing